GREAT TRIAL.

Opening of the Twenty-fourth Week of the Scandal Suit.

MR. BEACH'S SUMMING UP

The Herald Developments Introduced Into the Proceedings.

Tilton's Counsel Ask for Time for a Consultation.

PICKWICKIAN EXPLANATION.

Defence of J. Richards, Mrs. Woodhall and A. B. Martin.

Yesterday was a fine day for the Brooklyn trial as it was gool and bright, and the court room was a pleasant place to sit in. Distinguished people continue to flock over from New York to catch some part of the fast fleeting address of Mr. Beach, who is expected to close to-morrow at one o'clock. On the bench, with Judge Neilson, were ex-Attorney General Williams, Hon. J. H. Willard, of Indiana, Judge Birdseye, Robert M. Whiting and A. G. Williams, Sperict.

The sidewalk in front of the Court House facing Pulton street and the steps inside the entrance were lined with men. The corridor near the court room was blocked with people, and as for the chamber tizelf, it was filled long bafore the hon? for opening the proceedings. There were fewer vomen than before. All the lawyers except Pryor were present. No applicate greeted the entrance of Mr. Beach, but on his rothing to lunch he passed down the corridor petween a souple file of men who clapped hands and cheered him all the way to the street. A delicate, palifd looking lady, dressed in black, was standing up all alone in one of the passageself-appointed ushers, whose business it is to seat the Plymouth brethren every morning. She was not of Plymouth church, and was neither handome nor fashionably dressed, but she was a woman, and a weak, frall looking woman, too. The gailast and kindly hearted Judge saw this. nd called an officer to bring a chair for the indy rom the opposite court room.

THE HERALD'S STORY. Everybody was discussing the story in the Henaud enuitied, "Beecher's Sin." Not alone in the Court Bouse but all over Brooklyn did this remarkable revention form a topic of conversation. The Tilton people pronounced it as highly ita portant, furnishing, as it were, the missing haks in the evidence that would convict Mr. Beecher. The Beecher people said it contradicted Mrs. Moniton, as she swore Beecher told her he had a "powder at home on his dressing table that would do the work quickly of sending him out of this life, but prussic acid is not a powder, but a duid, and as it is never used by photographers Mourton himself is contradicted, because he swore that Beecher to d him he had a photographic chemical which was a quick and deadly polson, that would abridge his existence in less than no time." They

HERALD, and see if there were no means of having the revelations therein made produced as evidence in Court. "I vielded," said Mr. Beach to the HERALD reporter, "to the opinions of my colleagues that it would be intrusive on our part and offensive to the other side, but the subject is in abeyance. If there be no truth in the statement, the other side should be applieds to contra-

dict them on eath." APPRARANCE OF THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Beecher and a subdued color, a clear eye and a more resignes and less anxious and nervous expression than during the week past. He spoke little to anybody, listened calmly to Beach tion. He miled to return after recens. His wife, however, was on band as usual, a silent and acward K. Beecher no other member of the Beecher family appeared. REACH LESS ELOQUENT THAN CSUAL

the three previous days on which he has spoken. Defending unpopular people is sorry work at best, and when Mr. Beach devoted more than half at hour to the vindication of Joseph Richards and Victoria Woodhull he allenated in some degree the attention of his audience. The counsel got off a lew brief sketches of eloquent speaking, but the speech on the whole lacked consecutive force. POINTS COVERED.

Mr. Beech, after stating he was misinformed in

regard to the case of Mr. Sunderland, renewed his address to the jury. He referred to the character of Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brotser, as being a mem-ber of one of the largest Christian denominations a man who might illustrate the plety and the principles of that sect Joseph Richards would be that man. It was with the utmost rejuctance that he consented to be a witness. He dil not know how a brother might feel at the knowledge of his sister being seduced, but time Mr. Bichards made the discovers he related the fall of Mrs. Tilton had become notorious. Beach gave fully haif an nour to the defence of Richards and Martin. At this rate, if ne undertakes to enter into a vindication of all the witnesses who have appeared on the Tilton side, he can hardly close his summing up before Friday next. Martin's evidence was to the effect that on a bot summer's day, visiting Mrs. Tilton in her room, both retired to the balcony of Mrs. Ovington's house to have a conversation. There was much swearing and counter-swearing as to the way the sun's light fell upon this balcony. Martin saw Tracy and Bessle Turner is conference on that occasion for two hours.

swore she was only engaged ten minutes in conversation with Tracy, and the question was who told the truth? The counsel next aligned to Moulton's publication of what he heard from Beecher in regard to his relations with Miss Edna Denn Proctor. The other side mentioned the matter to try and prove that Moniton was an habitual libeller, and it was also insignated that the was detected in evading the internal revenue belled Mins Proctor, and as for the allusion to the with the government, he could retaliate to some purpose if he desired by calling attention to some

Woodruff & Robinson showed that the \$7,000 was duly credited to Tilton, and drawn out by him from time to time, as exhibited in the entries. He then passed on to consider the weight to be at-tached to the scrap of paper inscribed, "Spotis Counsel argued that Bowen was not a new friend, and Woodruff & Robinson and the other subacribers to the Golden age were not old friends. and that it was impossible Tilton could have writ ten it. Mr. Beach called attention to the

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRIAL, and said it was difficult to determine if Heury Ward Beecher was the defendant in this case. He alluded to the display made day after day by the partisans of Plymouth church, of the floral tributes and the other exhibitions of partisauship. He referred to

and insinuated that the "gentle and venerable matron" was forced to come to the trial for the object of influencing the jury. Mrs. Tilton was also prevailed upon to exhibit herself in the court room by way of countenance to the defendant.

During the first days of the trial "how unctions," cried the counsel, "were the greetings, how hearty the welcomes that passed between Mrs.

Thion and Mr. Beecher!"
Mr. Beach lost a good deal of the ear and sympathy of the audience when he entered on a vio-dication of Victoria C. Woodhull. The Reccher people were rather pleased at this faux pas on the part of counsel, and had no objection to hear him proceed indefinitely on that line. Beach insisted that the Woodhull was misrepresented and misunderstood, and there was a pretty general conviction that this at least was Tilton's suggestion to Beach, without being Beach's opinion by any means.

Resuming his address after recess, Mr. Beach dwelt upon the intellectual attractions of Mr. Beccher. He had delighted and instructed the world through his sermons; he had done great services in his day, and it was a sorrowful reflecto a sin the most degrating. No just or legal result could ever be reached if they were to judge Mr. Beecher by his greatness of character in place of by the evidence presented. Mrs. Tilton's peculiarities of character were dweit upon. He insisted that a woman did not fall through MERE CARNAL APPETITE.

the sees nothing but a cheerful duty and disassociates it from all ideas of lust. He could understand this poculiar woman (Mrs. Tilton) yielding herself to Henry Ward Beecher with positive ex-ultation, deeming it a pure and sinless intercourse. Counsel read several letters of Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's and several times repeated that portion of Mrs. Moniton's evidence where she states Mrs. Titon told her she would go before the committee and dony everything, throw her husband overboard and stand by her pastor. Counsel made reference to the action of Titton in taking back his wife after she had left him and after he knew of her adultery, and recalled the fact that General Sickles, who murdered the adulterer, subsequently took back his wife and explained to the satisfaction of most people his mo-tives for doing it. "Christianity does not depend upon Henry Ward Beecher." exclaimed Beach, launching out into a beautiful picture of the grand proportions, strength, purpose and progress of the Christian religion.

OVATION TO BRACH. The Court lawurned at four o'clock, and ghen Mr. Beach made his appearance outside the couff room he was followed by a dense crowd, clapping bands and cheering, all the way out to the Court

House entrance and down a part of Fulton avenue.

An experience in less than no time. They further ministance that the date 1871 showed the story must be apocryphal, because it was in 1873 that he had the conversation with Mrs. Monitoo. Here, however, they assume too much, because the letter of apology, the publication of which by Titton was to be the signal for Mr. Beacher's suicide, was written January 2, 1871, and Mr. Beacher could never tell when Thiton might rosh into print. That the Herald story created a deep sensation was evident from the talk it made among the lawyers.

Ournel's represence to the Herald.

Mr. Beach stood up and said there was a publication, to which he should like to call attention, but in the absence of Mr. Fullerton, who has not arrived, and I don't wish to appear to be guilty of any delay in making among the lawyers.

Ournel's represence to the first in the talk it made among the lawyers.

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Ournel's represence to the first in the fir jury the other day an article in the Sum, a paper wits which he is connected, and inferentially though not by assertion, persaps, imputed to him the abitorship of, or connection with, that article. Mr. Bartlett has addressed a note to my friend, Mr. Porter, disclamming all connection with the articles in the Sun, and I deem it proper, therefore, that I should make the abnouncement to Your Honor. My friend Mr. Porter has also been kind enough to say to me, sir, that in the course of my argument I attributed to him a neglect in regard to a supposed concession, not directly made, but, as I suppose, by silence, in the arguments of my earned friend, that hr. Beecher or the desence substantially conceded the lact of improper solicitations addressed by Mr. Beecener to airs. Theon. He has assured me that I misconceived entirely the character of his allusions and his address to the Court and the Jury upoe that subject, and from an examination made I am quite satisfied, sir, that he is correct, and that I misconceived the nature of his remarks upon that I misconceived the nature of his remarks upon that I misconceived the nature of his remarks upon that I misconceived the nature of his remarks upon that the was unconscious of the severity of the term which he applied to every misstatement, and it affords me great pleasure to say, sir, that any temporary misconceived which may have existed between us has a cer very happily and cordigity removed.

Mr. Everis—II I may be allowed to say a single

that se was unconscens of the severy of the term which he applied to say, sir, that any temporary misconception which may have existed between us has a ca very happily and cordingly removed.

Mf. Evaris—If I may be allowed to say a single word, it was a marter of great surprise to us that the distinction which we supposed was so manifest in the discussion as to whether or no Mr. Through course of the observations of our learned friend, Mr. Beach, and the consideration of the lact as to whether the labit of this defendant was of one kind or the other. As for the charge made, no doubt it was conceded that there was a charge made of one kind or the other at a certain time. It was since conceded that it was withdrawn by the wile on the same night, and that it was plain in that respect without tacre being any concidency actively the matter.

Mr. Porter—I would take to state a single word to four Bonor. My friend's statement the other day was, unnountedly, broader than he insended to make, and it periettly appreciate the fact that we are all very hable to fair in that error. Unquesionably in my reply levinced something of the same degree of heat that would naturally arise on a question of so much importance. However, the remark may have created the impression that the charge of none proposals was not emphatically decied. It was denied, if You finds of one question of so much importance. However, the remark may have created to impression that the charge of none proposals was not emphatically decied. It was denied, if You finds of one conceded that the thirty is the first place by Mr. Beccher under oath, and in the next place it from the cream of the case, but at no time conceded that the charge of the case, but at no time of the case of the case of the various appeals of the case, but at no time of the case of the case of the wide of the various appears of the case, but at no time of the case of the various and spondant of the case of the first of the case of the wide of the case of the wide of the case of the case of purpose is no desired by calling attention to some other dimenties with the government on the salement which seems have been enterely unauthenfloated. I of consideration of purposers of the salement which seems have been enterely unauthenfloated. I of consideration of purposers of the salement which seems have been enterely unauthenfloated. I of consideration of the scalements appear to be accessary from droughtened to be accessable to the sale of the sale o

Beach, who seems bent on defending all kinds of people, resolved to throw his legis even around the aposite of free tove. Referring to the assertion of Mr. Evarts that the \$7,000 received by Tilton from Bowen was divided, all but \$1,000, between Moulton and Messrs. Woodruf & Robinson, counsel denounced it as a bold missiatement, and I can only express my deep regret and grief that i should have made use of any expression about that gentleman that about mortily or pain those who naturally cherish his memory with pride. Porsulus, gentlemen, the line of argument which I have discovered by the learned counsel for the defence is their argument to the Court and jury. I have one of two references to make in reference to their addresses.

THE CHARACTER OF WITNESSES ASSAILED.

It is an unfortunate feature of this case, perhaps I may say it is not so the unfortunate instances of this case, to make severe and harsis comments mon many of the witnesses who have not been assailed by any of the ordinary means of impeachment, who have not been attacked through the mode of general reputation and character, who at least have occupied that position in the community where they have received the respect and confidence of their fellow men, and if they are guilty of any errors, of any conduct which have not been so noterious us to detract from their standing to the community. In the course of their standing to the community, in the course of their standing to the community, in the course of their standing to the community. In the course of their standing to the community, in the course of their standing to the community, in the course of their standing to the community. In the course of their standing to the community of the remarks of the course of the cour

interest of the same the early of heave, or did assume the apparent Control of have, or did assume the apparent Control of have, or did assume the apparent Control of have, or did assume the apparent Control of his presence of the jury, and as I say, for the purpose of overriding justice, this nuiversal gathering of Pymouth Caurch has been continued around this Court and jury. The influence has been silent, but it could reach insemblity, and unconsclously influence the Court and jury—all these have been most freely, unauspiciously employed. I have great church: It is a wealthy, indi-these have been most freely, unauspiciously employed. I have great church: It is a wealthy, indi-this, church; it church of the form, and that is the jury of the vicinage, to whom my friend Porter would be glad to appeal. One appeal has been made to size a committee of investigation, and I do not taink the party interested, or the public, execting. But Pymouth church, as I said to you, is an independent church—stands upon its own attength, unon its own merits, every properly, for august I know; but they are an aggressive church.

Why, they came Gall. Da. Na.

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trail through a proper consideration by 700. Not the control of the state of of the s her bonit; who had produced her heiger in the other hints or the stronger large to listen to be death of the other hints or the country of the other hints or the death of the country of the other hints or the country of the other hints of

intelectual wholly, unsympaties wholly; it regards only the evidence, with the clear, unsworing, unwavering judgment, criticising proof, giving judgment, unswaved by those tumplement of men outside of the temple. It is thus that law is to be administered, it is thus that justice is to be applied, and ret, gentiemen, how often, in the heat of this trial, have you been moved by your sympathies! How often have you been moved when losking upon this defendant, grand and boble is his nature, now quivering with anguish, and tears starting in his eyes, and appealing to heaven, and anon changing to all the moods and tempers of the memory sound he gave his testimony? You did not look upon that spectacle unmoved. You could not but see the man in all the grandeur of his nature, and you could not but look beyond his

sound he gave his testimony? You did not look upon that spectacle unmoved. You could not but see the man in all the grandeur of his nature, and you could not but look beyond his present position to that to which by the force of your verdict he may possibly come. But is that justice I her apprist? Justice in her truth? Justice in her apprist? Justice in her truth? Justice in her penalities are administered to the wrongdoor? Why, gentlemen, have you ever considered the character, the power, the universality, the necessity of the law? How everything under the heavens and above the heavens are regulated by namovable, fixed, unchangeable law, and applied to all the departments of creation and life? How every atom in this vast universe is subject to law—law established by dumiscience—and that omnipotonce which will uphold it to the end? From this great o'ernanging chappy of this majestical roof, freited with goldon fire, down to the humblest flower which blooms at your feet, there is not an atom which moyes hot in obedience to the law of God. And suspend but for one single instant the operations of that law and all this magnificent creation would rush at once into darkened choos.

And so it is with the law of our bodies. Violate these, depart for one instant from that fixed and regulated law established by the Creator, and you sever the world taself—pun, anguish and death come. Violate the laws of society under which you exist and which to-day you are administering, and the same consequences—though possibly not in immediate and perceptible effect—follow. The purity and integrity and immovability of the law must be preserved. If you violate it to-day it toperates upon the future. Nay, gentlemen, you do harm to rour own consciences, to your own sense of right; you demorate society, for I can tell you that every violation of the law is sure to be punished—this life is a life of compensation. Whether it is true that sin carries within itself the ingredients of itse of our punish, i do not know; but this if do know, that if there is any truth in God, any truth in Scripture, no man can violate any of the laws of God, and no man can violate any of the inwa of God, and no man can violate any of the municipal laws without imposing upon aimself and chers certain consequences, the pumaiment of that violation. Now, what has all this to do with the jury? What heed are you to pay to this array that is brought to industry to the law of the jury? What heed are you to pay to this array that is brought to industry of the law and the evidence? What have you to do with all this overwhelmer? What have you to do with all this overwhelmer? What have you to do with all this overwhelmer? What have you to do with all this overwhelmer? What have you to do but exhort you, gentlemen, in the spirit of your oaths, in the spirit of justice, with a conscientious regard to your duty, to your God and to may, to disregard all foreign circumstances of this character, and to give heed only to the instructions and the law you will receive from His Honor, and the evidence to winch you have listened. And consider the difference in the conduct of this brutal and depraved husband, this aged and moral liberline, toward the wise who leit him, for no new cause, at least—for ho immediate effect, at east—who deserted him and his children—contrast his treatment, in its delicacy, its reverence, its continual and dis children—contrast his treatment, in its delicacy, the reverence, its continual and devotional exercise in layor of that woman, with the conduct of the man who has thous exhibited her in a court of justice and to the wondering gaze of the world! I ask you again, when has theodore Titten ever exhibited the brutality of his mature in any accusation against bis wire, in any persecution of her honor, of her virtue, of her peace? When has he ever exposed her to marrepresentation or wrong, or ever failed with a manifely fledity and with a proud definance in main, the integrity of his saver the diffusion of her honor, of her virtue, of her second him to bolister him u

and spotiess as they assume in als monts of file? The Court will instruct you. My learned friend perfectly well understands that we cannot assail the private life of Mr. Beecher except in connection with this charged offence, it we had had our bands fuil of evidence that Mr. Beecher had been licentions in his private life, if we could have produced proof of numerous examples where he had been end our bands full of the especial offence mow charged against him—it is impossible for us to prove it. Evidence to that effect would be inadmissible. We could not prove special acts of sinfulness, and like every other man as a party or as a witness he is to be judged only by the public character which he has wen by the exhibition of his life to public observation. True, as Mr. Evarts insinuated, we could have asked Mr. Beecher, but then it would have been presented as a question to the Court whether even a party or a witness was compelled to expose himself to inflamy and disgrace by answering such a question. In the recent case tried in England, in which

THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS INCULPATED, a high dightary of the Bench announced in that case that a witness was not bound to answer to the question of private life or private morals upon the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher, the man who sought to be incupated, Now, the law, in view of this condition of things, presumes that every man, whether standing as a party or a witness, is presumed to possess an ordinary good character and nothing more. He is placed upon the same level in the aspect of the law, where se stands unassailed by direct proof, he stands precisely as the ordinary examples of life and character surrounding him; and you have no right in considering this case, you have moright to presume that, up to this charged intercourse with Mrs. Titlou, Mr. Beecher had been a man entirely relieved from any suspicions of a like or previous offence. We know that he was accused of it, whatever may have been the foundation of the accusation—water under any influence of the save

given to any other gentleman standing in a court of justice.

Before I pass from this topic I submit to Plymouth couren a few words of plain acrice, which is given to it and its members by Mr. Fairfield, in the pamphiet to which I before alluded. (Symptoms of applause.) And how about the decode of him by Plymouth church? Now if they don't know how the outside world looks at the matter they ought to. Everybody outside of that church and its immediate friends sees that they have every earthly motive for defending this man to the very last. First, their irremember for Mr. Beecher. I know the strength of that motive myself. It is hard to resint it and to see the truth when it inhitates against those whom we have loved, admired and believed in. I have seard more than one man say, "If this man is guilty I

make them shut their eyes to the facts. There are none so blind as those who will not see. Second,

THEIR PREJUDICES AGAINST MR. TILTON,
which have been very strong in Plymouth church for years. He is known to have denounced Mr. Beecher, and many of this currch have been for a long time using their prejudices against this man as Mr. Beecher's acqueer. It is a very strong motive te explain the wrong action of the committee and the church generally.

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF WOMAN.
No woman of ordinary sensibility could resist the appeal made to her affection and gentleness, and you find this man in every relation and toward everybody exoting that sort of attractive induced, the power of a great emotional nature—the magnetism of a strong obstance and will, and bending to him every heart and every mind wherever he has moves throughout society, in whatever relation, in whatever position—this has been the commanding and controlling independ of the man. One of the most wonderful characters whom we have ever seen, I mean wonderful in all the departments of human character, not only in intellects, in emotional nature. In physical sonstitution, but in all those graceful and wishing constitution, but in all those graceful and wishing

activenes and reverses on every acquaintance. Action, she says in the same letter, sheaking of Mr. Beecher, "You once told me you did not be fleve that I gave you a correct account of his visite, and you always felt that I repressed more you can you always felt that I repressed more you always with me. This trinity of the desire you always with me. This trinity of the desire you always with me. This trinity of the desire of the trinity of association between herself and these two mes. It is not and Beecher. It implies unity's community, and tals woman had meeted this association of herse with these two men, excited and the state of the same that it is not to feel that on the same that it is not to the same that it is not to the same that it is not to feel that on the same that it is not to the same that is not to the same that is not to the same that it is not to the same

Coin Dorr, 1809, Sha Writes suns.—

My Basyra-L have been thinking of my love for Mr. B. (Mr. Beecher) considerably of late, and those thoughts heart in this new sympathy for one abounds toward all. "Now, I think, I have alved a richer, happler his time I have known fine and have you not lover the dinner have known fine; and have you not lover the dinner have known fine; and have you not lover the all the state of the